

From Monday JANUARY 4, to Monday JANUARY 11, 1768.

Christopher Gadsden

HAVING framed a WHARF at the North end of the town, will be much obliged to the gentlemen any way concerned in vessels, for their BALLAST, delivered at his wharf; at the end of which any ship that comes over the bar may lay, and where there is every necessary convenience for discharging with the greatest dispatch.

N. B. Two vessels can at any time be dispatched together at said wharf.

New Advertisements.

DANCING.

PIKE'S DANCING SCHOOL, in Church Street, opposite to the house of John Izard, Esq; will be opened for the tuition of young ladies and gentlemen, on Thursday the fourteenth instant Jan'y, to begin at nine o'clock in the morning, and continue every Thursday and Saturday during the season.

The evening school for private scholars is continued as usual every night, from six o'clock to nine. He teaches the use of the small sword at the same place every morning from five o'clock to nine.

EXCEEDING fine bohea Tea just imported, at to be sold at 27 s 6 d per pound, by WILLIAM HULME, at the south corner of Elliott Street, on the Bay.

N. B. Fine English potatoes. ABOUT thirty-five thousand feet of choice Honduras Mahogany, just arrived, to be sold cheap for cash, or very short credit, and a few quintals of the very best fish of Shoals dumb fish.

ALSO:



THE schooner Endeavour, alias now, fit for a coaster in every respect, but then about one hundred and thirty barrels of rice, for CASH only, by David Stoddard & Co. Jan. 8, 1768.

For Sale,

A Compleat assortment of fresh GOODS, now in the store lately occupied by WILLIAM JOOR of B con Bridge, near Dorchester. Any person having an inclination to open a country store, cannot do it in a better part of the country, or on easier terms, than may be had by applying to Mr. Miles Brewster, in Charles-Town, or in Dorchester, to

JOHN JOOR.

N. B. The stores are to be sold on very reasonable terms. All persons to whom the said William Joor was indebted, are desired to give in their demands attested; and those indebted to that estate are requested to discharge their respective debts by the 25th of March next, to JOHN JOOR. No other notice will be given.

Charles Town, January 6, 1768.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Messrs. THOMAS LISTON and WILLIAM HOPE, of Charles-Town, merchants, have assigned all their debts and effects to the subscribers, in trust, for paying, out of the money to arise therefrom, such of the creditors of MIDDLETON, LISTON & HOPE, and of the said THOMAS LISTON & WILLIAM HOPE, as shall, within twelve months from this day, consent and agree to receive a dividend of their debts, in average and proportion, as far as the said money will extend, and thereupon to execute general releases of their said demands, as against the said THOMAS & WILLIAM their other creditors are excluded from any share of the said money: Therefore those who are willing to accept dividends, upon the terms above-mentioned, are desired to signify such consent, and transmit their accounts duly attested, within the time above limited; and all persons indebted to them are requested forthwith to settle with, and pay their said respective debts to one or other of us.

BENJAMIN SMITH, HENRY LAURENS, JOHN NEUFVILLE, JOHN CHAPMAN, WILLIAM SAVAGE, WILLIAM PRICE, JOHN RUTLEDGE.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

THE following persons are desired to call at the treasurer's office, for payment of money provided for them by the General Assembly.

Philip Howarth, John Caldwell, Alexander M'Gee, Joseph Whiteman, Samuel Dav's, George Knight, Samuel Davis, Moses Snelair, Catharine Cattell, David Brunson, Edward Winton, Christopher M'Dowd, Drury Dunn, James Dyer, Catharine Stedman, James Means, Jacob Votery, Barbara Laver, Charles Peremiah, Richard Jale, Charles Simmons, Alex. & James M'Gree, J m s Donnom, John Glover, James Ladson, John Norman, Richard Waring, Robert Wood, James Conyers, Nicholas Cole, William Davis, Charles Coffins, Samuel Priggs, Edward Hiccock, Charles Gray, Thomas Brown, Richard Tillwell, Samuel Davis, Jean Melvin, John Keisall, Francis Sample, John Marth, Abraham Carradine, William Scott, Estate of George Starratt, Thomas King, Samuel Jones, Stephen Query, Nathaniel Bredloves, Nathan Miller, John Wagner, Jacob Bowers, James Moore, Thomas Reid, Nicholas Hickler.



For PORTUGAL, or COWES, and a MARKET. The ship MINERVA, BURTHEN about 500 barrels of rice, JOHN SPURRIER, Master. Any person wanting to freight said ship, may enquire of him at Col. Beal's wharf.

N. B. He will ship 500 barrels of rice, if occasion.



For DUNBAR & LEITH, (To sail the 10th of January) The ship M. GADLEN, ROBERT BEATTIE master, FOR freight or passage, having good accommodation for a few passengers, apply to the master at Burn's new wharf or JOHNSTON & SIMPSON.

N. B. A sober young man, by trade a gardener, well recommended, would be glad of employment. Enquire as above.



TO BE LETT, TWO convenient two story new tenements, in Ansonborough, belonging to the South-Carolina Society. Samuel Prissian.

A Healthy white woman, with a good break of milk, would be glad to take a child as a wet nurse. Enquire of the printer.

JUST IMPORTED,

from LONDON,

AN assortment of CORDAGE, from a ratline to an eleven inch cable, grapnels and anchors from 60 wt. to 1000 wt. sail cloth of all numbers, 3 d, 6 d, 7 d, and 8 d, nails, to be sold much under the common advance per piece or larger quantity, for cash, or on short credit, by ROBERT SMYTH.

Who hath on hand for sale, about 100 hogheads and Porter barrels of fine OLD JAMAICA RUM, West India ditto, and muscovado sugar, pipes of MADERA particular wine, warranted of the first quality, Vidonia, Mountain, Rhensh and all other wines. &c.

Waring & Shephard

Have imported in Capt. Curlew, from London, and the Captain's Baler and Lajoy, from Bristol,

A Small assortment of broad cloths with trimmings, broad and narrow gold lace, &c. yard wide Irish linens, these fourth and seven eighth checks, stripes, garlix and huckaback, silk and worsted stuffs for winter wear, white and printed calicoes and chints, red and white and blue and white copper plate cottons for beds, Indian Perfum, a variety of ladies gloves and mitts, green velvet masks, black feathers, hair powder and starch, Oronoque tobacco, china, mahogany chairs, breeding cages, neat steel fire grates, with brass ornaments, fire dogs, cheese, beer, cyder, nails of all kinds, wine & syllabub glass, oakum, iron pots of all sizes, &c. paints of all sorts, linseed oil, and earthen ware; which, with sundry other articles, and those before on hand, they will sell very reasonable, at their store on the Bay, the south corner of the guard house.

PAUL TOWNSEND,

Has just imported in the Beaufain, Daniel Carling, master, from London,

A FRESH assortment of goods, proper for the present and approaching season: which, with wine, rum, sugar, salt, bar iron, &c. he will sell at his store in Broad-street, on the most reasonable terms.

LETTERS from a FARMER in PENNSYLVANIA, to the Inhabitants of the BRITISH COLONIAS.

LETTER II.

Beloved Countrymen,



HERE is an other act of parliament, which seems to mean destructive to the liberty of these colonies, as that mentioned in my last letter; that is, the act for granting the duties on paper, glass, &c. It appears to me to be unconstitutional: The parliament unquestionably is an authority to regulate the trade of Great Britain & her colonies: such an authority is essential to the relation between a mother country and her colonies, and necessary for the common good of all. He who considers these provinces, as situated distant from the British empire, has very slender notions of justice, or of that interest. We are but parts of a whole, and therefore there must exist a power of masters, to provide, and preserve the connexion in due order. This power is lodged in the parliament; and we are as much dependent on Great-Britain, as a perfectly free people can be on another.

I have looked over every statute relating to these colonies, from their first settlement to this time; and I find every one of them founded on this principle, till the Stamp-act administration. (a) All

(a) For the satisfaction of the readers, recitals from former acts of parliament relating to these colonies are added. By comparing these with the modern acts, he will perceive their great difference in expression and intention.

The 13th Charles II. chap. 13, which forms the foundation of the laws relating to our trade, by enacting that certain productions of the colonies shall be carried to England only, and that no goods shall be imported from the plantations but in ships belonging to England, Ireland, Wales, Berwick, or the Plantations, &c. begins thus, "For the increase of shipping and encouragement of the navigation of the nation, wherein, under the good providence and protection of GOD, the wealth, safety and strength of this kingdom is so much concerned, &c."

The 13th Charles II. chap. 7th, enforcing the same regulation, affirms the same reason for it: In regard to his Majesty's plantations beyond the seas are labelled and marked by his subjects of this his kingdom of England: for the maintaining a greater correspondence and kindness between them, and keeping them in a firmer dependence upon it, and rendering them yet more beneficial and advantageous unto it in the further encouragement and increase of English shipping and seamen, and of English woolen and other manufactures and commodities, rendering the navigation to and from the same more safe and cheap, and making this kingdom a staple not only of the commodities of these plantations, but also of the commodities of other countries and places, for the supplying of them; and it being the usage of other nations to keep their plantations trade to themselves, &c."

The 13th Charles II. chap. 7th, made expressly "for the better securing the plantation trade," which imposes duties on certain commodities imported from one colony to another, mentions this cause for imposing them, "Whereas by use and custom in the sixth year of your Majesty's reign, intitled, an act for encouragement of shipping and navigation, and by several other laws passed since that time, it is permitted to ship, &c. sugar, tobacco, &c. of the growth, &c. of any of your Majesty's plantations in America, &c. from the place of their growth &c. to any other of your Majesty's plantations in these parts, &c. and that without paying custom for the same, either as the landing or unloading of the said commodities, by means whereof the trade and navigation in these commodities, from one plantation to another, is greatly increased; and the inhabitants of the colonies of these colonies, not contenting themselves with being supplied with these commodities for their own use free from all customs (which the subjects of this your kingdom of England have paid great customs and impositions for what of them hath been spent here) but contrary to the express letter of the aforesaid laws, have brought into divers parts of Europe, great quantities thereof, and do also send great quantities thereof to the shipping of other nations, who bring them into divers parts of Europe, to the great hurt and diminution of your Majesty's customs, and of the trade and navigation of this your kingdom; for the prevention thereof, &c."

The 7th and 8th William III. chap. 22, intitled, "An act for preventing frauds, and regulating abuses in the plantation trade, recites, that, "Notwithstanding divers acts, &c. great abuses are daily committed, to the prejudice of the English navigation, and the loss of a great part of the plantation trade to this kingdom, by the artifice and cunning of ill-disposed persons; for REMEDY WHEREOF, &c. And whereas in some of his Majesty's American plantations, a doubt or misconstruction has arisen upon the before mentioned acts made in the 25th year of the reign of king Charles II. whereby certain duties are laid upon the commodities therein enumerated (which by law may be transported from one plantation to another, for the supplying of each others wants) as if the same were by the payment of those duties in one plantation, discharged from giving the securities intended by the aforesaid acts made in the 25th, 26th, and 27th years of the reign of king Charles II. and consequently he at liberty to go to any foreign market in Europe, &c."

The 6th Anne, chap. 37, reciting the "Abolishment of trade, &c. grants to the captain the property of all prizes carried into America, subject to such customs and duties, &c. as if the same had been first imported into any part of Great-Britain, and from thence exported, &c."

This was a gift to persons acting under commission from the crown, and therefore it was reasonable that the terms prescribed in that gift should be complied with, &c."

As we are calculated to regulate trade, to preserve or promote a mutual beneficial intercourse between the several constituent parts of the empire, & the many of them imposed duties on trade, yet these duties were always imposed with design to restrain the commerce of one part, that was lost to another, & thus to promote the general welfare. The raising a revenue thereby was never intended. That, the king, by his judges in his courts of justice, imposed duties, which also, & her amount to a very considerable sum, and contribute to the support of government. But this is merely consequence arising from reflection, that only might to keep peace and prevent confusion; and surely a man would argue very loosely, who should conclude from hence, that the king has a right to levy in any general upon his subjects. Never did the British parliament, till the period above-mentioned, think of imposing duties in America for the purpose of raising a revenue. Mr. Grenville's flagitious first introduced this language, in the preamble to the fourth of George III. chap. 13, which his words are, "And whereas it is just and necessary, that a revenue be raised in your Majesty's said dominions in America, for defraying the expenses of defending, protecting, and securing the same: We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Great-Britain, in parliament assembled, being desirous to make some provision, in this present session of parliament towards raising the said revenue in America, have resolved to give and grant unto your Majesty the several duties and duties herein after mentioned, &c."

A few months after came the Stamp-act, which reciting this, proceeds in the same strange mode of expression, thus, "And whereas it is just and necessary, that provision be made for raising a further revenue within your Majesty's said dominions in America, towards defraying the said expenses, we your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Great-Britain, &c. give and grant, &c. m. b. f. o. r."

The last act granting duties upon paper, &c. recites the same modern precedents. The preamble is: "Whereas it is expedient that a revenue should be raised in your Majesty's said dominions in America for making a more certain and adequate provision for defraying the charge of the administration of justice, and the support of civil government, in such provinces where it shall be found necessary; and towards the further defraying the expenses of defending, protecting, and securing the said dominions, we your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the commons of Great-Britain, &c. give and grant, &c. as before."

Here we may observe an authority expressly claimed and exerted to impose duties on these colonies, not for the regulation of trade; nor for the promotion or protection of a mutually beneficial intercourse between the several constituent parts of the empire, but for the sole object of parliamentary impost: but for the single purpose of raising money upon us.

This I call an innovation (b); and a most dangerous innovation. It may perhaps be objected, that Great-Britain has a right to lay what duties she pleases upon her exports (c), and it makes no difference to us whether they are paid here or there. To this I answer—These colonies require many things for their use, which the laws of Great-Britain, prohibit them from getting any where but from her. Such are paper and glass.

That we may legally be bound to pay any general

more especially at the payment of such duties was intended to give a preference to the productions of British colonies over those of other colonies. However, being found inconvenient to the colonies, about four years afterwards, this act was, for that reason, so far repealed, that by an act of all the colonies imported into any part of Great-Britain, from any of the plantations, were liable to such duties only in Great-Britain, as in case they had been of the growth and produce of the plantations, &c."

The 6th George II. chap. 13, which imposes duties in foreign rum, sugar, and molasses, imported into the colonies, recites the reason thus, "Whereas the welfare and prosperity of your Majesty's sugar colonies in America are of the greatest consequence and importance to the trade, navigation and strength of this kingdom; and whereas the planters of the said sugar colonies, have of late years, fallen under such great discouragements that they are unable to improve or carry on the sugar trade, upon an equal footing with the foreign sugar colonies, without some advantage and relief be given to them from Great-Britain: For REMEDY WHEREOF, AND FOR THE GOOD AND WELFARE OF YOUR MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS, &c."

The 5th George II. chap. 10, and the 11th George III. chap. 9th, which continue the 6th George II. chap. 13, declare, "That the said acts have by experience been found useful and beneficial, &c. (These are all the most considerable statutes relating to the commerce of the colonies; and it is thought to be utterly unnecessary to add any observations to these extracts, so given that they were all intended solely as regulations of trade.)"

(b) "It is worthy observation, how quietly subsidies granted in form usual and accustomed (though heavy) are borne; such a power hath use and custom; on the other side, what discontentments and disturbances subsidies formed on new moulds do raise (as we have seen in WATER DOVETRY BOTH BATCH) is evident by examples of former times." Lord Coke's 4d Institutio p. 33.

(c) Some people, whose minds seem incapable of waiting two ideas, think that Great-Britain has the same right to impose duties on the exports to these colonies, as on those to Spain and Portugal, &c. Such persons, amounting much to the idea of exportation, that they entirely forget that if the connection between the mother-country and her colonies, &c."

If Great-Britain had always claimed and exercised an authority to compel Spain and Portugal to import commodities from her only, she could have been permitted to do so but never pretended to such a right, they are at liberty to get them where they please; and if they think it takes them from her, rather than from other nations, they voluntarily choose to play the British impost on their

duties on these commodities, relative to the regulation of trade, is granted; but we being obliged by law to take them from Great Britain, any special duties imposed on their exportation to America, with intention to reduce the duties on our own, are as much taxes upon us as those imposed by the Stamp Act.

What is the difference in value and right, whether the same tax is raised upon us by the laws mentioned in the Stamp Act, or the use of paper, or by these duties on the importation of it. It is nothing but the addition of a former tax, with a new title page.

Suppose the duties were made payable in Great Britain?

It signifies nothing to us whether they are to be paid here or there. Had the Stamp Act directed, that all the paper should be landed at Florida, and the duties paid there, before it was brought to the British colonies, would the act have raised less money upon us, or have been less destructive of our rights? By no means. For as we are under a necessity of using the paper, we should have been under a necessity of paying the duties. Thus, in the present state, a like necessity will (subject us, if this act continues in force, to the payment of the duties now imposed.

Why was the Stamp Act so pernicious to freedom? It did not enact that every man in the colonies should buy a certain quantity of paper. No! It only directed, that no instrument of writing should be valid in law, if not made on Stamp paper, &c.

The makers of that act knew full well, that the confusion that would arise upon the sale of writing paper, would convert the colonies into the stamped paper, and therefore to pay the taxes imposed. For this reason the Stamp Act was laid to be a law that would excite a party. For the very same reason, the act of parliament, if it is granted to have any force here, will excite a party, and will be attended with the very same consequences to American liberty.

Some persons perhaps may say, this act lays us under a necessity to pay the duties imposed, because we may ourselves manufacture the articles on which they are laid—whereas by the Stamp Act no instrument of writing could be valid, unless made on Stamp paper, and that too Stamp.

Such an objection amounts to no more than this; that the injury resulting to these colonies, from the forced sale of Stamp paper and glass, will not be so stilling as that which would have resulted from the total silence of writing among them; for by that means even the Stamp Act might have been eluded. Why then was it universally detested by them as a slavery law? Because it was proposed to these devoted provinces, either but a choice of calamities, each of which was unworthy of freemen to bear. But is no injury a violation of right the greatest injury? If the ending the payment of the duties imposed by the Stamp Act would have forced us to a more dreadful consequence, than the ending the payment of the duties imposed by the Stamp Act, then the ending the payment of the duties imposed by the Stamp Act, though it is calculated for the same purpose, other way, that is, to raise money upon us without our consent.

This would be making right to conflict, not in an exemption from injury, but from a certain degree of injury.

But the objectors may further say, that we shall suffer more injury at all times, the duties of Stamp paper and glass. We might as well say, we could make as much as we want. But can any man, acquainted with America, believe this possible? I am told there are but two or three glass houses on the continent, and a few very few paper mills; and suppose more should be erected, a long course of years must elapse before they can be brought to perfection. This country is a country of planters, farmers, and fishermen; not of manufacturers. The difficulty of establishing particular manufactures in such a country are almost insurmountable. One of the most difficult is connected with ourselves, in technical manner, that it may be said to be impossible to establish one or two without establishing several others. The experience of many nations may convince us of this truth.

Experience therefore must be our director in avoiding the late error, by the duties of Stamp paper and glass. How well this be the object of our misfortune, if we admit the legality of our conduct.

Great Britain has prohibited the manufacture of iron and steel in these colonies; without any objection being made to the right of doing it. The law right the most have to prohibit any other manufacture among us. Thus she is possessed of an authority precedent on that point. This authority she will lay is founded on the original inalienable rights of these colonies; that is, that she should have the power to tax them, and that they should supply her with materials. The equity of this policy, she will also lay, has been universally acknowledged by the colonies, who never have made the least objection to it (but for that purpose, and will further appear by the mutual benefits flowing from this usage, ever since the settlement of these colonies.

Our great advocate Mr. Pitt, in his speeches on the debate concerning the repeal of the Stamp Act, acknowledged that Great Britain could restrain our manufactures. His words are these: "This kingdom," he says, "possesses a variety of manufactures, which she is bound to protect by her regulations and prohibitions in trade, in navigation, in manufactory, in every thing, except that of selling money out of her treasury without her consent." Again, "We may bind their trade, concerning manufactures, and exercise every power whatsoever, except that of taking money out of their treasury without their consent."

Will these, my dear countrymen, ruin themselves? Will the inevitable ruin hanging over their heads, if they once admit a Great Britain may lay duties on her exportations to us, for the purpose of raising money on us only. But then will have nothing to say but only that duties on the articles which she prohibited us to manufacture, and the trade of America is thereby ruined. We have been prohibited from producing manufactures in all cases, only when Great Britain (excepting those which we are permitted to import or carry from Britain)—We have been prohibited, in some cases, from making during for ourselves; we are the more enabled in the situation of a city besieged, which is surrounded by the works of the besiegers in every part of it. If that blockade, no ship can be taken but as for under a restriction. If Great Britain orders us to send to her for our necessities, we must, and are under the necessity of going to her place, to get what we take there, we are as subject to her as France and Spain are to them in warlike times, and yet we are prohibited from doing so.

Paraphrase the duties of the articles of the de-

clares on these commodities, relative to the regulation of trade, is granted; but we being obliged by law to take them from Great Britain, any special duties imposed on their exportation to America, with intention to reduce the duties on our own, are as much taxes upon us as those imposed by the Stamp Act.

pendant states, caused by the policy of a governing one, for her own benefit, may be excused by a fact mentioned in history. When the Carthaginians were possessed of the island of Sardinia, they made a decree, that the Sardinians should not get company other way than from the Carthaginians. Thus, imposing duties on them, they derived from the miserable Sardinians any sum they pleased; and when of the oppressed people made the least movement to assert their liberty, their tyrants forced them to death or submission. This may be called the most perfect kind of political despotism.

From what has been said, I think, this incontrovertible conclusion may be deduced—That when a ruling state obliges a dependant state to take certain commodities from her alone, it is implied in the nature of that obligation, and is essentially requisite, to give it the least degree of justice, and is inseparably united with it, in order to preserve any share of freedom to the dependant state—that these commodities should never be loaded with duties for the sole purpose of raising money on the dependant state.

The place of paying the duties, imposed by the late act appears to me, therefore, to be totally immaterial. The single question is, whether the parliament can legally impose duties to be paid by the people of these colonies only, for the sole purpose of raising a revenue, on commodities which the colonies are to take from her alone? Or, in other words, whether the parliament can legally take money out of our pockets, without our consent?

If they can, our boasted liberty is but

the name of a word, and a far more than a word.

From the London Gazette.

NAPLES, OCTOBER 20.

ESTERDAY morning there was an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, the files of the mountain split in many places, and threw up fountains of liquid matter many feet high; which afterwards formed rivers, or rather torrents of fire, in an instant the other and pumice stones fell an almost total darkness; and the eruption increasing, his British Majesty removed, at two o'clock this morning, from Portici, when the explosion of the volcano shook the place so much, that his Majesty was obliged to quit it hastily, and return to this capital. One branch of lava threatened Portici itself, and after having destroyed vineyards, it spread only about a mile and a half short of it. Another branch came down, in less than two hours, above four miles towards the Torre del Annunziata. Another, still more considerable lava, is running in a valley between Summa and Mount Vesuvius. The houses in this capital were shaken violently almost all the night, which is supposed to have been rather owing to the concussion of the air from the explosions of the mountain, than to earthquakes. Vesuvius is so entirely covered with clouds of ashes, that it is impossible to tell its exact state; but the explosion has been much more violent than any that has happened of late years; but now that the mountain has vent in so many places, it is not imagined that this capital is in any danger; when it has suffered formerly, it has been from earthquakes, which have preceded eruptions of the mountain, or accompanied the very moment of its eruption. By account the volcano received, Portici is still in danger, as the lava runs about.

Stages, Nov. 10. Yesterday noon the prince and princess of Orange married the path, past made their public entry into this town. The procession was very magnificent, and in great order, notwithstanding the prodigious concourse of people, which had crowded from all parts of this country to see it. The majesties of the King received, and complimented their highnesses, under a triumphal arch, erected at the side they came into town by. The prince of Orange, and the princess, Lewis of Brunswick, marched in the train, at the head of their respective squadrons of guards, and the bridegroom, with his royal bride, were conducted to their apartments, amidst the acclamations of the people. The whole town was magnificently illuminated at night. This evening their highnesses made their appearance, for the first time, at the French theatre; and on Thursday next the prince of Orange will give a ball and supper at the Old Court, with which the public festival will conclude.

From other Papers.

Dublin, Oct. 20. The British troops surrounded Wallaw, and carried this to go out whom they give leave to; so that the British nation, represented by his deputies at that place, is in prison within its own capital. The affairs of this kingdom form at present a very interesting and strange appearance. A great nation close that up within its own walls, the assembly of a free people restrained from the exercise of its sovereignty, and its most respectable members arrested and punished by a foreign power, for having given their opinions freely concerning the affairs of their country, are incidents of which there is no example either in ancient or modern history.

Washington, Oct. 13. The conference that is to be held between prince Repole, the Russian ambassador, and the commissioners named by the Diet, concerning the claims of the Dissidents, will be opened the 14th of next month.

OCTOBER 20.

LETTERS from Paris say, "Mr. Franklin celebrates for his experiments and discoveries in electricity which he made in America, carried to the utmost degree of perfection, was lately in that city, when the learned and ingenious Aided to see and to converse with him."

They write from Athens, that several Prussian officers were lately arrived there and at St. Maurice, to recruit men, and buy up horses, for the service of the king their master.

Letters from Vienna inform, that the Turks have for some time been repulsing their federal garrison in the city of Belgrade.

A note let us from Nuremberg, by way of Holland, says that the Dutch are now diligently collecting fugitives in that city, but chiefly in a very secret manner.

They write from Cadix, that two Spanish men of war of the line are now building in the great workshop in the port of Vigo, and will be ready to launch by the latter end of October.

A letter from Genoa mentions, that the republic has found by experience, that the Malesconens of Corda pay to the republic regard to treaties than an

opportunity offers to strike some blow; on which account the late suggestion of arms was daily expected to be made.

They write from Dunkirk, that several loads of old materials belonging to the bison and harbor, &c. have been purchased by the Dutch, but for what purpose is not mentioned.

November 16.

The following is privately landed about at the west end of the tower, as an authentic extract of a letter from a well-known fish, to an eminent connoisseur in London: "You ask if returning health will induce me to risk of refusing public business? Is it possible that you should make such a question? What has been the whole tenor of my life? Have not my friends ever advised, that I should be more engaged to my country? And that with me the public service has always superseded private life? What I but an inefficient attendance (in the intervals of health) on the parliamentary concerns of the nation and an unremitting attention to the general welfare? And were Providence to bless me with renewed health and strength, do you imagine me, can you imagine me, capable of risking my country, because too many of my grateful countrymen have rashly taken it into their heads that I have forsaken it already? Think my friend, more highly of my Patriotism.—Do not trust to the word; for, prostrated as I am, and has been, my language furnishes me with no other, whole real meaning can be emphatically speak the ruling passion of my soul."

American Intelligence.

St. John's (in Anguilla) Nov. 11. We have from Dominica, that Lieutenant governor SCOTT, died there last week after a short illness.

HALIFAX, (in Nova Scotia) Nov. 26. We are credibly informed, that the French inhabitants who were settled on the islands of St. Peter's and Miquelon in Newfoundland, have lately entirely deserted those places and dispersed to different parts.

Providence, Nov. 25. On Wednesday last there was a Town Meeting held here, to deliberate and agree upon some effectual measures for promoting industry, economy and manufactures, for the prevention of misery and ruin, as a consequence of the unnecessary import of European goods. The meeting was very full, and consisted of the principal merchants, men of business and of fortune, as well as other members of the town; who it was unanimously voted, that they would take all prudent and lawful measures to encourage the produce and manufactures of this colony, and all the other British colonies in America. A committee was appointed to draw up a form of a subscription, and what else they should think further necessary, for the purpose of accomplishing the same, and to report to the town meeting next Wednesday.

Newport, December 7. The town meeting met last Friday according to an adjournment, when the committee reported a draught of the resolutions and a petition, (the same as those adopted by the town of Boston) to prevent the excessive use of foreign manufactures, which was unanimously voted to be accepted; to take place from and after the 1st of January.

It is with the greatest pleasure we can inform our brethren in the neighboring colonies, that there is the farthest prospect that the plan for promoting industry, industry and our own manufactures, will be attended here with very happy effects; and the people in general are at present educated with a spirit of disapprobation, as much as possible, the further importation of European manufactures.—Many persons are determined to use their influence in putting a stop to the destructive and pernicious effects attending the enormous consumption of foreign goods, which must otherwise render us a poor, weak, and debilitated people.—The Hyperion or Labrador tea is much esteemed, and by great numbers valuably preferred to the common tea.

We have heard of many gentlemen in town, of figure and fortune, who are determined to clothe themselves and families, for the future, with the manufactures of this country.

A reward of fifty pounds lawful money, is offered to be paid by the town to any person who will discover the authors of an infamous advertisement fixed upon the door of the court house on Friday night, during the inhabitants to meet together the next day, and seize the money in the custom-house, (which it was thought was to be put on board the Gullard that day) by way of reward for the money due to this colony from the crown, the payment of which is stopped by the lords of the treasury.

Boston, December 14. We are informed, that the great and general court of assembly of this province, which stands prorogued to Wednesday the 30th day of December inst. will then meet to do business.

Governor Spny has received his commission by the way of New York, and was to sail for his Government of Barbadoes, in the Beaver Man of War, about the first of January next.

Extract of a letter from Monte Christi, November 6. New divisions have arisen between the French and Spaniards; within these ten days the French have so suffered the Spanish small craft to bring any molasses, and the Spaniards drive away all the French craft, so that the trade is in a manner stopped for the present.—We have just heard that Cape Nicholas Mole is to be sold for the English, but don't know upon what regulations.

We hear that a number of trading gentlemen at Providence have petitioned the honorable board of commissioners here, that a collector at his majesty's customs may be appointed to reside at that place.

Advertisements.

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS, Thirteen hundred acres of land, at Wallaw, in two tracts.—Also twelve hundred acres of land in three tracts, situate on the Four hole and Wilkeson's Swamp, late the property of Mr. Abraham Dupont, deceased, and are exceeding good for corn, rice, and sugar, and in a fine place for stock. BENJ. VILLEPONTOUX.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF NEGRO SHOES,

MADE by one of the best hands in the province, all fresh and mostly large sizes to be had at Sonnet's Clothing and Shoe Store the pair, by WARD & LEECH.

TO BE SOLD, A deck'd SCOOTER, built about 1800, three years old, exceeding well found and completely repaired and newly rigged the last fall. Enquire of WILLIAM ROPER.

Who has also a 70 barrel boat to dispose of.

SEKAYED into the subscriber's plantation, on Charles-Town neck, an old bay horse, between sixteen and fourteen hands high, branded on the off buttock thus: Is marked with a star in his forehead, and has several saddle spots. The owner may have the said horse on proving his property and paying the charge of this advertisement. WILLIAM BURROWS.

Beaufort, Port-Royal, November 2, 1767. THOMAS RUTLEDGE, Has imported in the Brigantine Amity's Adventure, William Duffield master, directly from London, and in the last weeks from Bristol.

A Very proper assortment of GOODS for the present and approaching season, which he will dispose of at a moderate advance, and take country produce in payment.

N. B. Good West-India rum, mulowado and Spanish sugar, and salt, to be sold cheap.

TO BE SOLD, at private sale, The following tracts of land. A TRACT containing 950 acres, on the west side of Saltwater river, butting (when granted) on lands of Mr. John Jackson's. A tract containing 1550, on the Forks of Edisto, and a tract containing 500 acres, on Black creek butting and bounding to the south west on lands belonging to the estate of Mr. Joseph Wang. Any one inclined to purchase, may apply to Luke Stoughton in Charles-Town, or to the subscriber at Goose-Creek. JOHN MACKEZIE.

DARBY PENDERGRASS, TAYLOR, Has just imported in the Georgia Packet, Capt. Anderson, from London.

A NEAT assortment of the best dress'd super fine broad cloths, trimmings, and all other materials fit for his business, bought from the manufacturers for ready money. All gentlemen that will please to favour him with their custom, may depend on having the work done in the neatest manner, with quick dispatch, and the price considerably cheaper than what is common.

N. B. He has a great quantity of shirtings, cottons, calicoes, &c. with sundry other goods, which he will sell at less than the common advance.

To the Public, HENRY GRAY.

Hereby gives Notice,

THAT he has opened that general and well-frequented TAVERN, on the BAY, late BACKHOUSES.

And hopes the friends and acquaintances of the late Mr. Backhouse, as well as his own, will be pleased to favour him with their company, who may be assured of civil treatment, good liquors, and good cheer. And tho' it cannot be expected, that the house will be furnished in the elegant manner part of it formerly was; yet he is determined to pursue every honest and laudable measure to support his own credit and character, and the reputation of the house, as it will be his study to keep good order and decorum, and to give the utmost satisfaction in his power.

A sober, honest, diligent MAN, capable of keeping the BAR, will meet with good encouragement. And A brisk lively young man is wanted as a WAITER, by said HENRY GRAY.

As he intends to keep the best of every thing that the province can afford, cash or four credit will best suit his present circumstances.

ALL persons who have demands on the estate of George Marshall, deceased, are desired to give them in properly attested, and those indebted to the estate, are requested to make payment. WIL. GLEN, ASST. PETRIS, Executors. ROB. BISHOP.

The LONDON PORTER, AND A LA MODE BEEF HOUSE, &c. Behind the BEEF MARKET.

WAS opened on Monday the 21st of December, by John Robinson. Families may be supplied with beef in small quantities every evening; but are requested to send trusty servants, as the consequence after delivery will not be answered for.

N. B. His friends may be assured of the best of liquors of every kind. As his terms are reasonable, he is determined to deal for CASH only.

THE subscribers being very desirous to finish the affairs of their deceased LEONARD GRAVES, deceased, again FOR THE LAST TIME, request all who have any demands against the estate of the said Leonard Graves, particularly those who have specialties, to send them in before the 1st day of January next, as they are determined, if possible, to satisfy all legal demands against the said estate.

WILLIAM GREAVES, WILLIAM BURROWS.

CHARLES S. STOCKER, Has to dispose of very reasonable, at his Store in Trade Street.

CHOICE CLARET & PORT by the dozen, Master and Vintners WINE, by the pipe, quarter, half, or any quantity not less than three gallons, and in bottles by the dozen.

Jamaica, Wall Lads and Northward RUM, by the hoghead, quarter cask, or any other quantity not less than a red gallon, and mulowado SUGAR, COFFEY, CHOCOLATE, &c. Also, as he intends to decline the dry goods business, will dispose of the remaining stock of goods on hand (consisting of a great variety of such articles as are usually imported) wholesale and retail, upon very low terms.

CHARLES-TOWN.

TUESDAY last the General Assembly of this province met, pursuant to adjournment. The people mentioned in this Gazette of the 14th inst., to be left on the Member's rock, belonging to the schooner Kitty, Balthazar Kij, master, are arrived at St. Augustine, in a schooner that was sent from thence for them: when the schooner took them in, they had been three days without provisions or water: the master died on the rock. Yesterday returned from London, in the ship Carolina Packet, Capt. White, Charles Dudley, Esq; collector of Rhoda Island, Mr. Robert Gibbs, Mrs. Gibbs, Mr. Hugh Rutledge, and Mr. Gough. The ship Neptune, Joseph Shank master, for Cowes, which sailed last Thursday, having struck on the fourth breaker in going out, is just returned off the bar, very leaky.

MAKINE INTELLIGENCE.

Jan. Arrivals at Charles-Town. From 5th. St. William & Smith, W. Brown, Providence 6th. Ship Anne, William Ward, London 7th. His Majesty's ship Chalcure, } Providence Capt. Thomas Loughran, } Ship Rife in n. 1, Rich. B.ew., } London Ship Fame, Peter Creighton, } Philadelphia Brigt. Fanny, John Peck, } Boston Brigt. Tyrrel, Thomas Arwin, } St. Augustine Br. S. Florida Pac. S. Boston, } St. Augustine Schooner Chance, Alex. Wiley, } Georgia Sloop Union, Noah Scovel, } St. Augustine Br. Greyhound, Turner Gardner, } New-York 9th. Sloop Industry, Dawning Wilkinson, } Jamaica 10th. Ship Carolina Packet, W. White, } London Brigt. Christian, Robt. Gamble, } Dublin Br. Benjamin, Thomas Tucker, } East-Florida

Jan. Sailed For 4th. Sloop London, Nath. Butterfield, } Jamaica 6th. His Majesty's Packet Boat Anna- } Falmouth Thersa, Capt. Valentia Dyer, } Ship Carolina Marchant, ja. Wilcox, } Cowes Ship Champion, John Baker, } Cowes Brigt. Diana, Isaac Chalmers, } Gosport Schooner Patty, John Archer, } Dominica 7th. Ship Welford, Edward Boggs, } Gosport Ship Inverleith, John Harris, } Cowes Ship Friendship, Samuel Hall, jun. } London Ship Neptune, Joseph Shank, } Cowes Ship Juno, Constant Freeman, } Bristol Snow Sweeper, Martin Cole, } Lisbon Schooner Industry, Daniel Campbell, } Grenada Ship Lilly, Hercules Angus, } Lisbon Ship Betty, Robert Davidson, } Jamaica Br. Greyhound, Turner Gardner, } N. Carolina 11th. Brigt. Elizabeth, James Hunt, } Barcelona

Remain windbound or cleared, For 5th. Ship Hector, Flower Ruff, } Cowes His Majesty's ship Chalcure, } Georgia Capt. Thomas Loughran, } Sloop Mooray, Richard Todd, } Jamaica Sloop Sealwater, Boaz Hall, } St. Kitts 6th. Sailed (or be issued) this week. For Ship Jenny, John Hamilton, } Cowes Ship Union, Anthony Hooper, } Cowes Ship Canada, Peter McCleod, } Cowes Ship Bassett, Daniel Curling, } London Brigt. Providence, Robert Lintburne, } Poole Brigt. Paragon, Tim. McNamara, } St. Augustine Schooner Anne, Darrel Harvey, } St. Kitts Sloop Two Friends, John Foster, } Georgia Sloop Liberty, John Laffey, } Bristol Snow Warblers, Joseph Olive, } Oporto Brigt. Greyhound, John Thurston, } Barbados Schooner William, David Brace, } Bolton Sloop Charles-Town, Jof. Duffee, } Barbados Sloop Success, John Williams, } Barbados Sloop Keler, William Williams, } St. Kitts Sloop Buley, Solomon Gibbs, } St. Kitts

Entered out, besides the above. For Ship Magellan, Robert Beattie, } Dunbar Ship Salsalah, Charles Drury, } Oporto Ship Pearl, Walter Buchanan, } Lisbon Ship St. George, Collin McAlpine, } Portu. Br Ship Brotherly-Love, Eliza Bell, } Granada Ship Anne, George Forten, } Bristol Snow Swift, John Thompson, } Lisbon Brigt. Jenny, Tim. Harrison, } Poole Brigt. Bolton, William Taylor, } Madeira Ship Vine, George Chifman, } Lisbon

Clears not entered out. Ship Essex, George Barwick, } Ship Rialto, Morgan Griffiths, } Ship Matty, William Dunlop, } Ship E. of Donegal, Duncan Ferguson, } Ship Achilles, John Walker, } Ship Middleton, Henry Clark, } Ship Avon, Alexander Urquhart, } Ship James, John Tremham, } Ship Admiral Hawke, John McCaddon, } Ship Escape, William Spots, } Ship M. of Granby, Nathan Hammond, } Ship Minerva, Jond Spurrer, } Snow Anne, John Bowers, } Ship Rose-Island, Richard Brewer, } Ship Fame, Peter Creighton, } Ship Carolina Packet, William White, } Snow Sally Edward Spink, } Snow Polly, Thomas Hale Gift, } Snow James & Mary, John Moore, } Brigt. Betty, Basil Maxwell, } Brigt. Ranger, William Pickles, } Brigt. Eagle, John Harrison, } Brigt. Liberty, Hugh Smellie, } Brigt. Mercury, John Hollowell, } Brigt. Philadelphia Packet, John Harrison, } Brigt. Flora, William Manion, } Brigt. Chichester, William Reed, } Brigt. Tortola Packet, Thomas Norris, } Brigt. Jenny, William Hunter, } Brigt. Christian, Robert Gamble, } Brigt. Kety, & Eliz. Peter Galatian, } Brigt. Jenny, John Neilson, } Brigt. Fanny, John Peck, } Brigt. Tyrrel, Thomas Arwin, } Schooner Endeavour, Vespasian Miller, } Schooner Algonde, Brjt. Wormall, } Schooner Peter, Thomas Pickon, } Schooner Bro. in ad Packet, Peter Bishop, } Schooner W. Lam & Sarah, William Brown, } Schooner Chance, Alex. Wiley, } Br. S. Florida Packet, Benjamin Barton } Schooner Benjamin, Thomas Tucker, } Sloop Charles-Town Sloop sparrow, Henry Rogers, } Sloop Success, Samuel McAlpine, } Sloop Esther & Anne, John Birch, } Sloop Mary-Anne, Richard Milner, } 20

Sloop Rockingham, John Merle, } Sloop Duke of Lancaster, David Lamb, } Sloop Mary, Benjamin Hatshin, } Sloop Union, Noah Scovel, } Sloop Industry, Dawning Wilkinson, } Arrivals from this Port. At His Majesty's Packet Boat Hillsborough, } Falmouth Capt. Luffe Green, } Bristol Ship Lloyd, Nicholas Packer, } Philadelphia Brigt. Prince of Wales, Thomas Mofin, } Jamaica Brigt. Carolina Society, Clement Cuyers, } St. Augustine Schooner Mary, John Dwyer, } Jamaica Ship Jamaica Packet, Francis Doherty, } Jamaica

Charles-Town PRICE-CURRENT, Of South-Carolina PRODUCE.

By the Hundred Weight.	By the Box.
ICE, 50s. 0	Sorpe, 2 to 4 s. lb.
R Turpentine, 16s. 6	Dipt Tal Candles, 4 s. 6
Rozn, 100s. 0	Mould ditto, 5 s.
Flour, 4 l. 5 to 5 l. 10	Myrtle Wax ditto, 6 s.
Ship Bread, 5 l.	By the Thousand.
Hemp, (besides bounty) 7 l.	Shingles, 5 l.
Saffron, 15 s.	Bricks, 6 l.
By the Barrel.	By the Hundred Feet.
Pitch, 50 s.	W. Oak Pipe 40 l. 50
Tar, Common, 40 s.	Ditto hhd. 15 to 30 l.
Tar, Green, 70 s.	Ditto Barrel, none
Pork, 21 l.	Red Oak hhd. 15 l.
Beef, 7 l.	By the Hundred Feet.
By the Pound.	Inch Boards, 30 s.
Deer-Skins, 14 s.	Inch, 35 s.
Divoin the Hair, 7 s. 6 d.	Inch, 40 s.
Beaver Skins, 10 s.	Featheredge, 35 s.
Flora, none.	Inch and 1/2, 75 s.
Best Purple, 21 s.	Inch and 3/4, 75 s.
Dit. Copper, 21 s.	Inch and 1, 80 s.
ad Sort, 11 to 17	Inch 1 1/2 to 5 l. 10
3d Sort, 5 to 10	Shingling Laths, 50 s.
Pink & Snake Rt. 3 s. 9	Inch, 65 s.
Myrt & Wax, 5 s.	Inch, 50 s.
Bees Wax, 6 s.	Inch, 55 s.
Tann'd Leather 3 s. 6 to 5	Inch & 1/2, 60 s.
Butter, 38 s.	Inch & 3/4, 65 s.
Hogs Lard, 3 s.	Inch & 1, 80 s.
Tallow, 2 s. 9 to 3 s.	Inch, 5 l.
Single ref. So. 5 s.	Scantling & Timber, 4 l. 10 s. l.
By the Bushel.	By the Barrel.
Indian Corn, 10 s.	Don'ts Beer, none
Indico Seed, as demand	Table ditto, none
Black-Ey'd Peas, 10 s.	Small ditto, none
Red Peas, 10 s.	By the Hundred.
Potatoes, 10 s.	Plait Laths, 40 s. p. M.
Ground Nuts, 20 s.	Keer, 15 to 20 s.
Ruff Rice, 13 s. 6	By the Hogshead.
Oats, 10 s.	Rum, 10 s.
Lime, 2 s.	By the Cord.
Corn Bladder, 10 l.	Red Oak Bark, 10 l.
Hay, 7 l.	

New Advertisements.

TO BE SOLD, at public Vendue, On Tuesday the 18th day of February next, at the house of Mr. A. M. Calliati, in Falmouth, P. M.

FIFTY likely valuable NEGROES, most of which were born in this country, a strong man as two very good cooks, an excellent gold hammer, a carpenter, a tanner, a shoemaker, several pair of sawyers, a fellow that understands making of Indico, a very good cook, a wench that has been used to tend sick negroes, raising of poultry, &c. several washer women and ironers, and domestics, some handy waiting boys and girls, &c.

Also the following tracts of land, viz. A tract of land situate on the Watered River, containing one thousand acres, bounded to the south west by said river, to the south east by land of Col. Henry Hyne, and to the north west by land of Benjamin Elliott, Esq; the whole being river swamp, is esteemed to be as valuable land as any in this province.

A tract of 143 acres of land, situate in Prince William's parish, Granville county, buting and bounding to the Northward on land belonging to Stephen Bull, jun. Esq; to the westward and southward on lands of Alexander Fraser, Esq; and to the Eastward on a branch of Cowfaw river. A tract containing 5-8 acres of land, upon Island creek, in St. Bartholomew's parish, Collington County, bounded by lands of Captain John North and Christopher Peters, and accounted the best land thereabout.

A tract containing 390 acres, whereof 270 acres are fine Turf swamp, situate upon the great swamp up Acheppoo river, in St. Bartholomew's parish, bounded by lands of Messrs. William Webb and Joseph Miles, and by Edward Fenwick's, Esq; plantation, Fontaine bleau.

One moiety or half of 3000 acres of land, in St. Bartholomew's parish, upon the great swamp up Acheppoo river, lately the property of James St. John deceased, esteemed very valuable land.

Three tracts of land, situate in Craven county, on the south side of Black river, lately the property of James St. John, deceased, and said to be very fine lands.

Six tracts, exceeding fine land, situate upon the Congaree and Broad rivers, formerly the property of John Pearson, Esq; deputy surveyor. One town lot on the bay of the town of Parryburgh, containing one acre of land, known by the number 53 in the grand model of the said town.

A tract containing 300 acres of land, situate in Craven county, on the waters of Santee river, the whole very valuable swamp land. A very valuable plantation or tract of land, situate upon the head of Cooper river, in St. John's parish, Berkeley county, formerly the property of capt. John Ward, deceased, containing about 700 acres, 200 of which are very fine Turf swamp, and the remainder as fine oak and hickory land as any in the province; about 150 acres of the swamp and 200 acres of the high lands are ready cleared; upon said plantation is a very good two story dwelling house, 40 feet by 22, built entirely of cypress, with a large barn and other out-buildings.

At the same time and place will be sold, a few milch cows and calves, and the fine Spanish Horse DON VALESCO, accustomed the hand-draft horse ever brought into this province, with three mares now with foal by the said horse.

Twelve months credit will be given for the above s. v. lands, &c. paying interest, with approved security. The property not to be altered till the conditions are complied with.

JOHN WARD.

For LONDON, (To sail with all expedition) THE SHIP MIDDLETON, (Lata the UDNEY) HENRY CLARK master. HAS part of her cargo engaged. For freight of the remainder, or passage, having good accommodations, apply to said master, or HENRY MIDDLETON.

For LONDON, (To sail in a month) THE SHIP CAROLINA PACKET, WILLIAM WHITE, master. FOR freight or passage, having good accommodations, great MILES BREWTON. Or said master, who has a chest of excellent Hyson Tea for sale.

TO BE SOLD. THE plantation whereon the late Robert Hume, Esq; lately lived, in Goose Creek parish, about twenty miles from Charles-Town, containing 775 acres of land, on which is a large commodious dwelling house, a good kitchen, barn, and corn house, with every other necessary building, and is very agreeably situated for a country seat. Fifty acres of the said land are fit for rice, and some very good for corn; the remainder is well timbered with pines, and will suit extremely well for sawing, not being above a mile and a half from a landing. One or two years credit will be given if desired, paying interest, and giving good security. Any person inclinable to purchase may treat with Mr. JOSIAH BONNEAU, in Charles-Town, or ROBERT QUASH, jun.

The COPARTNERSHIP of Villepontoux & Waring Being expired some months, and having already publicly informed their friends of the same; THEY think it further necessary to acquaint them, that Mr. Villepontoux (who has the settlement of the books) will continue in Charles-Town, until the first day of April next, when every account on aid by that day, must be settled by an attorney at law, without any exception whatever. Those who are still indebted to them for goods bought at Bacon's Bridge, must not expect the same indulgence.

Brought before me to be advertised by Mr. Moore (living at Mr. Huger's plantation, at the Horse floor) a brown bay (inclining a little to a roan) riding gelding, 5 years old, neatly made, about 14 hands high, branded on the off buttock W. The owner must apply within six months from this date, and prove the property before JOSEPH G. OVER, J. P.

Advertisements. For PORTUGAL, LONDON, or COWES, and a Market. The ship AVON, ALEXANDER URQUHART master, (d f s full cargo) BURNTH 700 barrels. For freight or pass, having good accommodations, apply to said master, at Bure's old wharf, or JOHNSTON & SIMPSON. N. B. Capt. Urquhart has for sale, a small quantity of very good Claret, Bell's ale, and a few barrels of Scots porter.

TO BE LET. And may be entered upon the first day of March next. THE house and back stores in Broad street, at present occupied by Mr. Theodore Gaillard, merchant; the store being shelled and glazed. Inquire of John Paul Grinker.

THE subscriber intreats the favour of all persons that are any ways indebted to him to discharge the same on or before the first day of February next; as he is absolutely determined to ferry over no person without the money (except those who shall sign a written agreement by the year, and to commence the first of January next, and to pay the same quarterly, as he is resolved to keep no accounts of such trifling sums, which are attended with bad debts, and more trouble in collecting. And further, he is determined that no person whatsoever shall pass or repass after the first of February next, unless they comply with the terms abovementioned (except those whose severals will not then become due) and therefore he earnestly desires all persons to pay due regard to this public notice, as he is determined to make no distinction of persons EDWARD LEGGE.

SALES by the Provost-Marshal. On Thursday the 14th day of January will be sold at public vendue, at the house where William Currie lived at Annapolis, about eight miles from Charles-Town.

FOURTEEN valuable negroes, a quantity of very neat and good household furniture, several valuable pieces of plate, china and looking glasses, two very good riding chairs and horses, a remarkable fine tuned harp, &c. &c. as good as new, and sundry other articles. And the property of William Currie, and sold under execution, by

On Friday the 22d day of January inst. will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Mr. Thomas Nightingale, U. the Path.

A Parcel of very valuable plantation mullee and negro slaves, good cooks and handy boys, and household wench. Lata the property of William Currie, and sold under execution, by ROGER PICKENAY, Prov. Marsh.

For LISBON, or COWES & a Market, The Brigantine JENNY, WILLIAM HUNTER, Master. A Handy, stout vessel, carries about 500 barrels of rice. For freight apply to ANDREW MARR.

For BRISTOL, LONDON, or FALMOUTH and the MARKETS, The Ship RIALTO, Burthen 1000 barrels. OR freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to WILLIAM COYAN, & Co.

RUN away from time in May last, a likely young negro fellow, about 20 years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, of a yellow complexion, named CAPTAIN, belonging unto the estate of Thomas Drayton, deceased. Whoever will apprehend the said negro, and bring him to me, or deliver him to the warden of the work house, in Charles-Town, shall receive a ten pounds reward, from STEPHEN DRAYTON. St. Luke's parish, Dec. 17, 1787.

TO BE LET. And may be entered the first of November. THE front STORE In Broad Street, with very commodious BACK STORES and CELLARS, situate between Messrs. Thomas & Roger Smith and Mr. Thomas Water's, and lately occupied by Mrs. Isaac Motte.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT. A Person well qualified for the 'Compting-house business, who would undertake to keep a few regular sets of books with expedition and dispatch. Inquire of the printer. December 21, 1787.

RUN AWAY from the brigantine Ranger, Capt. W. Pickles, JOHN SOMAN,

A Weaver by trade, had on when he went away, a brown coat, much worn, a red jacket with gold button holes, about 5 feet 6 inches high, with light brown hair tied behind in a swarthy complexion, speaks little or no English.

HENRY GROTTÉ, A Butcher by trade, had on when he went away, a brown coat, jacket and breeches with buttons of the same colour, the breeches have a large place between the legs, the dark brown hat, about five feet, six or seven inches high, speaks pretty good English; he likewise had with him a light blue coat, with yellow buttons, full trimmed with button holes behind; the cuffs of the sleeves open at bottom, and several buttons on the cuffs.

JOHN MILLAR, A Weaver by trade, had on when he went away a blue coat and jacket with buttons of the same colour, almost new, black velvet breeches, short & xco or sandy hair, about five feet five inches high, a rusty complexion, speaks but little English. Whoever will bring all or either of them on board the brig. Ranger, Captain William Pickles, or to William, Coram & Co. at their store, the corner of Broad Street, shall receive £. 20 currency for each. Whoever harbours them will be prosecuted according to law.

TO BE SOLD, By public outcry. At Mr. Thomas Nightingale's, near Charles-Town, on Friday the 22d day of January next, a fair day, otherwise on the first fair day following, &c. ONE HUNDRED & FOUR valuable NEGROES, most of them born in this province, among whom are ship carpenters, house carpenters, shoe makers, valuable business, two good women cooks, farm-dresses, young negroes used to the management of horses, handy girls, twelve pair of valuable sawyers as any in this province. Also a plantation on Seewee, of about one thousand acres stocked with fine timber for sawing, and has a landing on a good creek, to which any coasting vessel can go. Likewise a tract of land on Santee, purchased of Francis Kieseloch, Esq; the whole belonging to the estate of John Mayrant, Esq; deceased. Credit will be given to the first of May 1788, paying interest with approved security. The property not to be altered till the conditions are complied with. ROBERT WELLS, Vendor Master.

All persons whom the said estate is indebted are desired to give in receipts of their respective demands to WILLIAM HUGER, Esq; Exor. All persons indebted to the said estate for any thing bought at Santee, on the 10th and 20th of Oct. last, are desired to comply with the terms of said sale, on or before the 20th of January, or they will be sued without distinction.

ALL persons indebted to the said estate for any thing bought at Santee, on the 10th and 20th of Oct. last, are desired to comply with the terms of said sale, on or before the 20th of January, or they will be sued without distinction.

TO BE SOLD, at public vendue,
On Wednesday the 15th day of January 1768, at the plantation of the late Michael Geiger, deceased, in St. George's parish, near Bacon's Bridge:

ALL the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of 35 valuable silver, household furniture, plantation tools, about eighty head of neat cattle, a flock of hares, hogs and sheep, a riding chaise, an cart with yokes and chains, three horse carts and three trucks. The conditions of sale will be cash for all sums under fifty pounds, and credit for all above till the first day of May 1768, paying interest and giving security. All persons to whom the estate is indebted, are desired to send in their accounts; and those who are any ways indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment to **JACOB GEIGER, Administrator.**

TO BE SOLD, at auction,
At the usual place in Charles Town, on Tuesday the 15th day of January 1768.

THE house and lot in Old Church Street, where Mr. John Perdreau now lives. The lot contains forty-three feet in front, and one hundred and thirty five in depth. The purchaser may have twelve months credit, on paying interest and giving approved security. **SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, Junr. & Co.**

JUST IMPORTED,
In the ship Charles Town, Joseph Duffie master, from Rhode Island, and to be sold by Nathaniel Russell, at his store on Col. Beale's wharf.

Norward rum, loaf sugar, spermaceti candles, tallow ditto, muscovado sugar in barrels, cheese, pickled cod fish in barrels, dillies, tables, riding chairs, spermaceti oil, apples, caulins, &c.



FOR any of the Windward Islands, the ship Charles Town, Joseph Duffie master, is ready to be on board immediately. For freight or passage, apply to said ship, or **Nathaniel Russell.**

IN order to content and satisfy my creditors, who are very pressing, and that they may not be under any necessity to put me to further expenses, I will on Wednesday the third day of February next (before which time I cannot have my crop beat out) at the house of Mr. Thomas Neighbour, near Charles Town, expose to sale, and sell to the highest bidder, **THIRTY** like young NEGROES, most of them this country born. The condition of the sale must be CASH, unless my creditors shall themselves purchase, or be content with the bonds of those that shall purchase. **JOHN MILES.**

SAMUEL PRONNEAU,
Has to dispose of on very reasonable terms, at his house in Trade Street, a paper to William Burrows Esq. **CHOICE** Madera wine, by the dozen a few dozen of excellent old Malmsey, upwards of three years old. A few boxes of citron, of 14 lb. and 25 lb. in each, fresh Hopkin's milk and water bread, &c. &c.



TO BE LETT,
For one year or more, **A** VERY good large brick house, in George Town, one end fitted up for a store, where one has been kept for many years, fronting upon Bay Street, the other part for a family, fronting upon Church Street. Any one desirous to have the same, may treat with **JOSEPH BROWN.**



TO BE SOLD,
A Tract containing 1000 acres of land, in the parish of Christ Church, situated on the north side of Great Ogechee river, about 4 miles above the town of Hardwick, & about 15 miles by land from Savannah; it fronts the river opposite to lands of James Mackay, Esq. and Stirling's Bluff upwards of two miles, and to the left hand of river swamp, neither subject to inundation, salt, and lies between lands of the estate of William Butler, deceased, James Mackay and Francis Harris, Esq. **FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,** in the parish of St. Philip's, situated on Stirling's Swamp, about two miles from the river Great Ogechee, between lands of William Butler, Samuel New, and Sarah Sinclair, bounded southerly at the time of the survey by vacant land. Four hundred acres thereof is fine upland and maple swamp; the remainder good pine land. One hundred and sixty acres of land in the parish of St. Philip, on the river Great Ogechee, pleasantly situated about a mile from the town of Hardwick, consisting of fresh water marsh, oak and pine land. Also a lot No. 117, in said town. Three hundred and fifty acres of land, in the parish of St. Philip's, situated on Stirling's Swamp, about a mile and an half from the river Great Ogechee, bounded southerly and easterly by lands vacant at the time of the survey, northerly by lands of — Bailey, and westerly by lands of Samuel New, Esq. Two hundred acres thereof is fine upland and maple swamp; the remainder good pine land. Any person inclinable to purchase either of the above tracts, may treat with **INGLIS & HALL.**
Savannah Georgia, 20th Dec. 1766.

TAKEN away from along-side of the brig Providence, lying at Mr. Ruf. A's wharf, the 3rd infant, a black-week year, abt. 4 years old, long, five feet wide, mark'd in 1/2 of the face, and on every standing thought OT. Whoever brings her to me, master of the said brig, shall be well rewarded.

Box at Lawton's.

Co be Sold,

The following lands, being part of the estate of Mr. JOSEPH DE ST. JULIAN. Inquire of David Gurrard, or William Banfield, in whose hands the same may be found.

A Lot of land on the north-side of Broad Street, between the houses where the lieutenant governor and Mr. Thomas Adam now live, containing in front 517 feet, and about 210 yds in depth.

Several lots adjoining each other, making in the whole 775 acres, old measure, situated in St. John's parish, Berkeley County, near Capt. William Moultrie.

Five hundred acres old measure, on Santee River, adjoining lands of Mr. Isaac Meryck and James de St. Julien, at the time of the survey.

Five hundred acres old measure, on Little Pedee River, granted to James Crokatt, adjoining lands of Mr. Perry, at the time of the survey.

SHEED and WHITE,

HAVING for some time declined the dry goods business, and being determined to close their affairs the ensuing winter, give this last and final notice, to all whom it may concern, that such bonds, notes or accounts as are not discharged by the first of February next, will, without distinction be sued for. **Dec. 31, 1767.**

JOHN WARD, TAYLOR;
HAS just imported in the AMERICA, Captain RAINIER, from LONDON;

A Fresh assortment of the best super fine London-dressed BROAD-CLOTHS, also all useful materials for his business; likewise scarlet, crimson, and black super fine plush; the very best of silk and worsted breeches pieces of all colours gold and silver trimmings bought upon the best terms by as good a judge as any in England, which enables him to sell much lower than the common advance. All Gentlemen may therefore save themselves a great deal of trouble, and prevent having so many different bills for their cloaths, as he can supply them with the cloth as well as with the materials, and have their cloaths made near as cheap as can be sent from England, since he is in future fixes the price of a suit of cloaths, with all suitable trimmings, from FORTY FIVE to FIFTY POUNDS currency a suit. He likewise cleans GOLD and SILVER LACE.



TO BE SOLD,
A NEW schooner, lately launched, burthen about 130 or 140 barrels (not yet fitted with sails, &c.) being too large for the person for whom she was built, which is his only reason for parting with her. She is esteemed to be as complete a boat (for the coasting trade) and as well built as any in the province. Any person inclinable to purchase, may see her at Mr. Fenwick's plantation at Wappoo, and treat with **WILLIAM GIBBS.**

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
A N USHER, for the provincial FREE-SCHOOL, to whom great encouragement will be given. Application to be made, by letter, to his honour the lieutenant-governour, president.

MANSEL, CORBETT, & Co.



Have imported, in the Planters Adventure, Capt. Miles Lowley, from London,

A FINE young dark chestnut gelding, four years old, and able to carry sixteen stone fox-hunting.



TO BE LETT,
And may be entered upon immediately, **A** Convenient, small tenement, next door to William Moultrie's, Esq. Enquire of Mr. **ISAAC MOTTE, or JAMES CRALAN.**

TO BE SOLD, at auction,
By CHARLES WARREN, on Wednesday the 3d of February 1768, at the house where the late Eberhart Elney lived, in King Street,

ALL the personal estate of the said Eberhart Elney, deceased, consisting of seven NEGROES, viz. three butchers, three house wenches, and one child, and sundry household furniture, &c. The conditions will be made known on the day of sale. All persons indebted to the said estate, are desired to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against it, are desired to bring them in properly attested, to **CHRISTINA ENNEY, Administratrix.**

PHILADELPHIA super fine flour and bar iron, lately imported, old Jamaica rum in puncheons and quarter casks, and one hundred and forty tons of good logwood, of which forty tons are chip, to be sold reasonably, by **THOMAS SHIRLEY.**

A N old white gelding, about 14 hands high, and about the same age, very poor, which strayed into the plantation of Samuel Wainwright, Esq. at Horse Savanna, is branded on the near buttock WD 1000, and on the mounting shoulder an oblique brand not to be known, his back very much hurt. The owner must prove his property before **ANDREW LEITCH, J. P.**
Savannah, Dec. 9th, 1767.

THE subscribers give this public

Notice, to all persons indebted to Rovers, Cokeran & Pugh—Rovers, Wife & Pugh—or Henry Rovers & Comp. at their store in Charles Town, that they have an assignment of those as well as the Pough books; they therefore request immediate payment be made to them, as no other person can give a legal discharge. **SHEED & WHITE.**

ALL persons that have any demands on the estate of Isaac Nichols, are desired to bring in their accounts, that they may receive payment; and all indebted to the said estate by bond, note, or otherwise, are desired to discharge the same before the first day of February next, to **JOSIAH PERRY, acting executor.**

RUTLEDGE & LESSENE

Have just imported in the Beaufain, Capt. Curling, from London,

A COMPLETE assortment of European and East India GOODS, proper for the present season; among which are,

FASHIONABLE broad cloths, with suitable trimmings, stuffs for women's gowns; mens, womens, boys and girls worsted hose, mens super fine white silk ditto, ladies riding hats with feathers, a few very handsome Laylock and white ground brocades; one rich white watered tabby, crew colour'd mantua free from spots, one Laylock coloured ducape, with many more fashionable silks, English and India chints, some elegant India chints, counterpanes, complete sets of table and tea china, almonds, currants and raisins, with most other articles generally imported, and will be sold on very moderate terms, at their store in Broad Street.

Best double Philadelphia beer, rum, wine, sugar, salt and bar iron, to be sold as above.

TO BE SOLD

By **HARVEY & BATY,**

OLD Madera WINE of different qualities, by the pipe, quarter cask, or smaller quantity, not less than three gallons, and by the dozen.

Old Teneff, Vidonia wine by the like quantity. An inferior quality at 17 s. 6 d. per gallon.

Extraordinary good CLARET, and best London port in bottles, by the dozen.

Brandy and gin by the cask or three gallons.

Very good vinegar.

Old Jamaica rum by the hoghead, quarter cask, or smaller quantity, not less than three gallons.

Old West India rum and Norward ditto by the like quantity.

A few dozen phials of choice Durham mustard, wholesale and retail very reasonable.

All which are warranted to be exceeding good in quality, and may be had at their store in Gadfield's alley, next door to Crouch's printing off s.

N. B. Orders from the country will be punctually complied with.

The SUBSCRIBERS,

Having entered into Co-partnership, to sell the

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

AND TO CARRY ON

The Factorage Business,

Upon the usual commissions:

BEG leave to solicit their COUNTRY FRIENDS favours; and to assure them, that they will always give such strict attention to the interest of their employers, as they flatter themselves may give general satisfaction, and merit future encouragement.

ANDREW BROUGHTON, DANIEL DONOVAN.

O. B. Their COMPTING-HOUSE is kept at said Broughton's, where col. Brewster formerly, and Charles Pinkney, Esq. lately lived; and where all letters or orders to them, are desired to be left.

MANSELL, CORBETT, & Co.

Have imported in the ship Planters Adventure, Miles Lowley master, from London,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of GOODS, which they will dispose of at a very low advance, at their store in Trade Street: among which are the following articles,

SUPER FINE fashionable broad

cloths with suitable trimmings, good Cheshire and Gloucester cheese, Kenton's best porter in barrels, potatoes, split peas, Italian London-made riding chairs and chaises, green Windsor chairs, raisins in and out of the jar, currants, almonds in and out of the shell, fashionable silks and stuffs for ladies gowns, silk petticoats, Japan'd tea tables, tea chests, waiters and bread baskets, very cheap stuffs for negro wenches gowns, guns with bayonets and flings complete at £. 24 each, or cheaper taking a quantity, marble slabs with brackets, Port wine in bottles, Wilton Carpets, women's straw hats and bonnets, an elegant glass pyramid, smock jacks, and corn mills.

Also, A quantity of stone brimstones and manna, to be sold very cheap, and extraordinary fine CLARET at £. 15 per dozen. **L. F.**

THE subscribers give this notice, that they only have the power to receive and give discharges for all debts due to the late co-partnership of Logan, Gutterin and Vanderhorst and Thomas Gwillim Scott, and Co. All bonds and notes due to them, and their books of accounts, being placed in our hands for that purpose, desire all persons indebted to them, to settle with us to our satisfaction immediately, otherwise, there being an absolute necessity for closing the concerns of those companies, their debtors will be sued without distinction, or further application, **JOHN LOGAN, ELIAS VANDERHORST.**

JUST IMPORTED, and to be sold, near the west-side

SIMON TUFTS,

SUPER FINE flour in barrels,

half barrels and bags, water bread, all sorts of rum, wine, loaf and brown sugar, citron, mellefies, vinegar, and a few quintals of exceeding good cod-fish, Northward potatoes and onions by the bushel, &c.

THE CO-PARTNERHIP of

the subscribers being for some time distressed by the necessity they are under for a speedy close of their concerns, obliges them thus PUBLICLY to inform all those, whose bonds, notes, or open accounts may remain unpaid by the first day of February next, that on that day they are determined to place the same into the hands of an attorney to be sued for without distinction. **JOHN STUART, & Co.**

A Very neat Landau, to be sold very reasonable. Inquire of John Thompson, of the Snow Swift, at Roper's wharf.

JUST imported, in the brigantine Philadelphia Packet, Capt. John Harrison, from Philadelphia, super fine flour in whole and half barrels, Haynes's best double beer in ditto, to be sold by **SHEED & WHITE.**

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

MARTIN LENARD, of the province

afore said, who is in custody of the

provoost marshal, upon *mesne process*, at the

suit of *Caleb Easton*, having petitioned the

honourable the justices of his Majesty's court

of Common Pleas, that he may be admitted

to the benefit of the act made for the relief

of insolvent debtors. *It is ordered*, that the said

Caleb Easton, and all others to whom the said

petitioner is in any ways indebted, be, and they

are hereby summoned, and have notice, to

appear at the usual place of judicature, at

the first sitting of the court of Common Pleas,

or General Sessions, which shall happen three

months after the publication hereof, to shew

cause if any they can, why the said petition-

er should not have the prayer of his petition

granted. *Plas Office, Dec. 12, 1767.*

D. CAMPBELL, C. C. P.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

JOHN OXENDINE, of the province

afore said, who is in custody of the pro-

voost marshal, upon *mesne process*, at the

suit of *John Gottlieb Baltz*, having petitioned the

honourable the justices of his Majesty's court

of Common Pleas, that he may be admitted

to the benefit of the act made for the relief

of insolvent debtors. *It is ordered*, that the

said *John Gottlieb Baltz*, and all others to

whom the said petitioner is in any ways indebt-

ed, be, and they are hereby summoned, and

have notice to appear at the usual place of

judicature, at the first sitting of the court of

Common Pleas, or General Sessions, which

shall happen three months after the publi-

cation hereof, to shew cause, if any they can,

why the said petitioner should not have the

prayer of his petition granted.

*Plas Office, }
Nov. 4, 1767. }*

D. CAMPBELL, G. C. P.

TO BE LETT,

FOR one or two years, or more,

the commodious house up the path, formerly

belonging to JOHN KELLY, deceased, having in

it six good rooms, with a good kitchen and

stable, four and a half acres of land, two acres

of which are fenced in for a garden. For other

particulars inquire of Mrs. Miller, widow, living in

the said house, or of **JOHN SWINT, or PHILIP MANSING.**

TO BE LETT,

A PREW in the south gallery of St. Michael's church. Inquire of the

printer.

TO BE SOLD, on the spot,

On Monday the 15th day of February next, at 11 o'clock, for twelve months credit, paying interest, and giving approved security,

A That large lot of land, belong-

ing to the subscriber, fronting southward

on a street leading from Meeting Street to St. Philip's church, called by the name of Cumberland

Street; and westward on the said Meeting Street,

being nearly opposite to the dwelling house of Mr. Alexander Paronneau; the said lot to be divided

separated into several small lots, as follows, viz.

Five lots, fronting fourth on said Cumberland Street, each containing 32 feet in breadth, and 109 feet in

depth, one corner lot where a work shop now stands, containing 30 feet on Meeting Street, and 208 feet

3 inches on said Cumberland Street, and an other

lot 30 feet front on Meeting Street, and 108 feet

and 3 inches in depth. A plan of the whole may

be referred to, lying in the hands of Mrs. Sarah

Perkins, near the premises. **JOHN PERKINS.**

TO BE SOLD,

For One, Two, or Three years credit, giving security if required:

A valuable tract of

land in Craven County,

within 25 miles of the King's

Tree, containing 1492 acres,

and joining lands of Mr. Hug-

gins to the south-east, of Mr.

Field on the west, and on all

other sides, when run out, on

vacant land. Enquire of the printer.